NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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AMISEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street —Afternoon-ment Lind—A Domestio Drama—Antony and Cleopatra— armet the Baron. Evening—Mounting Call—Les Deux Univer—Hardy Andy—Mr. and Mrs. White

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-LAUGH WHE

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway. -- IRISH ERIGRANT

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway -- ARRAH NA POGUE; OR,

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-RIVAL DRANGS

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway - ETHIOPIAN HRLLER'S HALL, SS Broadway.—San Francisco Min-

HOOLEY'S HALL, 201 Bowery. SAN SHARPLET'S MIN-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MIN STADT THEATRE, 46 and 47 Bowery.—THE PAKIR OF

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

New York, Friday, July 21, 1865.

THE SITUATION.

Provisional Governor Perry, of South Carolina, has prepared and forwarded to his State from Washington a protion appointing an election to be held on the 6th of November next to choose delegates to the State Convention, which is to assemble on the 20th of the same

New Orleans telegrams of the 18th inst. confirm pre vious reports to the effect that the artillery and other property sold by the Texas rebels to the Mexican impo rialists after Kirby Smith's surrender has been given up to our military authorities by order of Maximilian. The eport of the departure to Mexico of Generals Kirby nith, Price, Magrader, Shelby, Douglass and Jackson, with a number of their followers, and Governors Moore and Allen, of Louisiana, and Clark and Murrah, of Texas, is also confirmed. General Canby is now in command of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

The report of the Congressional Committee on the Con duct of the War on General Butler's Fort Fisher expedition and failure has been made public. A large mass of testimony was taken, after sifting which the members same to the conclusion that, considering all the circumtances, the General was justifiable in withdrawing his forces without attempting to capture the fort. The committee, though only required to investigate regarding the edition, extended their examination in some degree to the second and successful one, under General Terry, and instance, as one important cause of its success, a cordiality of co-operation between the army and the navy which they say was lacking on the first occa-

The election in Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday last, nists, who are not suspected of any great love for or lovalty to the national government. The voting is paid to have been done principally by the paroled soldiers of Lee's army.

One of our Washington correspondents states that of Virginia, had a prolonged interview with the President yesterday, during which the latter expressed confidence in the policy which the Governor is pursuing.

On the occasion of President Johnson's reception yes terday the ante-room at the White House was crowded with men who were formerly Senators and Representa tives in the rebel Congress. They were seeking interviews for the purpose of urging their claims for pardon.

We yesterday noticed the application to the President for partion of the rebel General Forrest, of Fort Pillow and other not very reputable notoriety. Another of the rebels who at one time figured conspicuously as a cavalryman and raider in the Southwest, General Roddy, is said to be also among the new applicants for Executive clemency, with promises of future good citizenship and sup-

General Ewell, in accordance with the President's order liberating him on parole and allowing him to return to his home in Virginia, took the oath of allegiance and was released from Fort Warren, Boston harbor, on last

A petition to the Governor General of Canada is being circulated for signatures in Montreal and other Canadian towns, praying that an investigation may be had regarding statements made at the Detroit Commercial Con vention by Mr. Potter, United States Consul General, and reports to the effect that that gentleman has, during his residence in Canada, been engaged to secret efforts to bring about an annexation of that province to the United States. Mr. Potter stated at the Commercial Convention, as an argument in favor of abrogating the Reciprocity treaty, that within two years from its discontinuance the Canadians will be applying for admission into the Union.

The Indian Bureau in Washington has received Genera Herron's official despatches furnishing a report of the mission of two officers whom he recently sent to the Indian country to negotiate with the rebel Indians, full and interesting details of which were given in our Houston correspondence published in last Sunday's HERALD. On their arrival these officers found that a grand council of twenty tribes, which they had hoped to be at the place of meeting in time to attend, had adjourned; but with several of the leading chiefs a temporary treaty of amity between the government and the Indians was entered Inte, and arrangements made for negotiating a permanen one at a council to be held at Armstrong's Academy, in the Choctaw Nation, on the 1st of next September.

From the 30th of May last, when the disbanding of Bur armiss commenced, up to and inclusive of the 17th fast, two hundred and eight thousand soldiers were ment from Washington over the Baltimore and Ohio

WISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The report comes from Brownsville, Texas, that the Mexican imperialists have evacuated Camarge, abandoning the entire country in that region, and failing back towards Montersy, with the inevitable Cortina hanging on their heels.

The republican party of New Jersey met in State Con-vention at Trention yesterday, and nominated Marcus S. Ward for Governor, to fill the place now held by Joel arker. A series of resolutions was adopted endorsing resident Johnson's reorganization policy, pledging the arty to the endorsement of the constitutional amendishing slavery, and reassirming the resolution ment abolishing slavery, and reassiming the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention inereference to the Monroe doctrine. Universal negro suffrage, or the Chase platform, was voted down by an overwhelming majority.

Judge Harnard, of the Supreme Court, issued an order blessing as soon as he can.

day requiring the referee in the case of the city Tax Commissioners to compute the amount of fees, eme ments, &c., received by Christian C. Woodruff and H. Purser during their occupancy of the office, a that the sum might be turned over to the account of th

egree of doctor of laws was conferred on Ge Meade by Harvard University at the annual comme ment on Wednesday. General Meade was among

sylvania, brother of Bishop Potter of this State, and father of General R. B. Potter, died in San Francisco or the 4th inst., aged sixty-five years. Just previous to hi departure from this city to California, a few weeks ago, ceased prelate was married to his second wife.

There was another government auction sale of Savar nah and sea islands cotton in this city yesterday, ove usand three hundred bales being disp There was a large attendance of buyers, and the biddin vas lively. The terms were payment in gold, the gol dollar being reckoned equivalent to one dol forty-two cents in government paper currency. Middling fair Savannah cotton sold for thirty-seven and a hal cents per pound, middling for thirty-three and a quarter and a quarter cents. First quality sea islands brough

A brief statement appears in this morning's paper from aptain Smith, of the ship William Nelson, which caught fire at sea off the Newfoundland Banks, on the 26th fune, and was abandoned by the officers and cabin pas engers, leaving on board about four hundred Germa emigrants, all of whom, no doubt, were either drowne burned to death, as nothing has been heard of then since their abandonment.

The result of the four oared boat race on Tue on the Hudson, near Poughkeepsie, caused much bitter feeling among the friends and backers of the defeated party, which has finally led to fatal consequences. During a dispute regarding the matter on Wednesday night at Poughkeepsie between two men named Thomas De Mott and William Stevens, the latter struck the former a powerful blow, knocking him down and breaking his neck. Stevens, who disclaims having had any intention of killing De Mott, immediately gave himself up to the authorities.

A base ball match took place yesterday or Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn, between the Lowell Club of Boston, and the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn. There was a large attendance to witness the sport, many ladie being present. The game resulted in the victory of the Atlantics by a total score of forty-five to seventeen.

esterday by music and addresses at the headquarters he Bowery, by excursions to different places, and in variety of other festive ways, and to-day the visiting ingers from other cities will leave for their homes.

The police magistrates made the following ments yesterday:-Henry Diber, a discharged German soldier, only eighteen years of age, on charge, in col ation, of breaking into the store 546 Prince street, or last Tuesday night, and stealing seventeen h lars worth of silk goods; Julius B. Karrigs, a Hungarian aged twenty-three, claiming to have recently been lieutenant in the Army of the James, charged with hav ing, by means of forged papers, swindled dif-ferent city firms out of considerable sums of noney; James McGlynn, of 128 Cedar street, complaint of stealing two hundred and seventy five dollars from John A. Sterling, of Cortlandt street while the two were enjoying themselves together in a Greenwich street dance house; John Derren and James Murphy, on charge of stealing a horse and wagon, valu rick Hogan, of 31 Bayard street, on Wednesday, at Jones Wood, during the German festivities, and Margare Holmes, a Water street girl, charged with knocking down Andrew Becktel in one of the characteristic houses of en tertainment of that thoroughfare, and robbing him of

ver two hundred and fifty dollars.

The investigation of the charges against John Maxo John S. Marsden, William McDermott and Francis Riley, recently employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, of defrauding the government by appropriating pub property to their own use, was commenced ye before United States Commissioner Newton. The day was taken up in the examination of a witness pamed loseph Anderson, a former workman in the yard, whose testimony makes some curious disclosures. The cas was adjourned till nine o'clock this morning.

A youth of sixteen, giving his name as Raymor O'Nell, was yesterday arrested at the Brooklyn Po had called for letters in answer to advertisements published in the papers promising for cer tain remittances of money to send to young ladies ph graphs of their future husbands and to others a on the young man, it appeared that these advertisements had found plenty of soft victims among both sexes. As no one appeared to make a complaint against O'Neil, he

A fight took place about four o'clock yesterday morn ing at the gate of the South Seventh street ferry Williamsburg, between some of the ferry employes at two policemen on one side and four intoxicated men of the other, growing out of the determination of the lat to cross the river without paying their fare. Some of abatants of each party received serious injuries both fighting for some time with much desperation. T

ebooters were finally arrested and locked up. A supposed manufacturer of counterfeits on the n tional fractional currency, giving his name as Ri Walker, was arrested at Union Hill, Bergen county, N. J., yesterday, and committed to jail. The notorious Billy Mulligan, after killing two m

a fit of delirium tremens, in San Francisco, on the 8th inst., was himself shot and killed by a policeman. The stock market was firmer yesterday than during the

earlier part of the week. Governments were dull. Gold was berely steady, and closed at 142% on the street; 14214 was the night closing price. The demand for domestic produce was generally less active yesterday, at a reduction in the prices of flour,

spring wheat, mess pork, cotton and spirits turpen and at firmer rates for winter wheat and mixed corn Whiskey was steady, as were also hay, hope, oils an fish, with a moderate business. Sugar, tobacco ow were in fair request, the latter, however, at lower leures. The freight market was steady, with modera engagements of breadstuffs, tobacco and petroleum

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY .- We earn from the most reliable sources that it is the intention of the government to reduce the army to one hundred thousand, or perhaps fifty thousand men, and the navy in like pro-portion. We are glad of this. We do not require a large standing army of several hundred thousand men. The only standing army wanted in this country is an independent press, which are the pickets of liberty, and a sound democratic government. We can raise an army of five hundred thousand men at any time in five weeks. Let not Louis Napoleon, however, or Lord Palmerston come to the conclusion that, because we are reducing the army and navy, we are reducing our strength. On the contrary, we are husbanding our strength. Every one of the veterans who are now retiring to their homes to repose themselves would, if any necessity arose—if, for example, any doubtful question was to be settled with either of these two governments, or both combined, in Canada or Mexico-rally round the old flag and comprise an army in six weeks that would sweep away double the number of troops that France and England could send to this country in one fell swoop. We have generals enough to command them, too, equal to

any in Europe.

We are glad to perceive that the Secreta of the Navy is about to reduce the exper of the government in that department, so as to enable us to pay the national debt. All exenses should be cut down in like manner Mr. McCulloch is not the man to believe, with Jay Cooke, that the national debt is a blessing. He is a thinker of a different kind. A man of common sense and practical financier, he believes that to be out of debt is to be out of | policy." trouble, and he is going to get zid of Cooke's

Our City Agreenment-A Fine Opportu

nity for Governor Fenton. The city of New York is notoriously worst governed city in Christendom. Bribery and corruption; which at one time in our municipal affairs were exceptional cases, have now become the rule-universal bribery and corruption, which no longer seek to hide th selves in dark holes and corners, but sit with brazenfaced insolence at our city gates. For twenty years we have been going on from bad to worse, until our annual Corporation expenses and requisitions have run up to the splendid figure of some seventeen millions of dollars, which would make an average of over seventeen dollars taxation to every inhabitantman, woman or child-on this island. And still this swelling tide of corruption rolls on with steadily increasing volume; so that by next year our fellow taxpayers will have cause for astonishment, if called upon to foot a general city bill not exceeding the sum of twenty millions. This, we must say, is progress with a vengeance, when we remember that the costs of the government of the United States diplo matic, legislative, judicial, army, navy and miscellaneous appropriations—under John Quincy Adams were some thirteen millions of dollars. and when we remember that Adams was upset by the democratic electioneering cry of 1828, of 'Jackson-retrenchment and reform.'

Retrenchment and reform are now unque ably needed in the administration of our municipal affairs. But how are we to get them? Not in the ordinary way; for our city authorities and our political "rings," with their systematized machinery of bribery and corruption, embracing politicians, factions and parties and party journals of every stripe and of every anguage, too, in vogue from New York to Vienna, have, as matters stand, the game completely in their hands. Taxpayers may hold their meetings, citizens' associations may agitate the fearful corruptions and spoliations which envelop us; but all such combinations will continue to be as they have been-utterly seless and impotent against the organized election machinery of our Corporation plunderers. With a margin of eight or ten millions from the city's Corporation assessments for division among themselves and their friends, the parties controlling this city corruption fund can be reached only by the intervention of the

We therefore appeal to the Governor of the State, in view of this intervention of the State, to come to our rescue. We again call upon him to break the ground for our relief, in the removal from office of the Mayor and the heads of the several departments of this city, excepting the Metropolitan Police, the Park Commission, the Croton Board and the new Fire Department; for the organization of these departments is in the direction of that complete metropolitan system of checks and balances which this great metropolis requires. Let the Governor, then, make the removals suggested and, in the absence of any exciting national election or Presidential issues, or Presidential parties, we shall have in the interval a fine opportunity for making the question of the eorganization of our city government the controlling issue of our November State election. We would submit the plan of making the heads of our Corporation departments, with the exceptions indicated, responsible to the Mayor, and of making the Mayor subject to appoint ment by the Governor every year, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Under some such metropolitan administra tion we should secure a system of checks and balances which would be proof against all such plundering combinations of local "rings" as bine to divide the spoils. This great refor tion, if taken up and put in motion by Governor Fenton, will give him and the reform party supporting him the Legislature needed to complete their work. Otherwise, if he should elect o leave the affairs of this city as they are, the negro suffrage question, for want of something better, will be taken up by the democracy in November against the negro, and upon this issue they will unquestionably sweep the State. The revolution required in public opinion to secure universal negro suffrage will take some time; but surely the public opinion of the Em pire State is ripe and ready for the practical reformation suggested in the government of this metropolis, in which every citizen of the State in a thousand ways is directly interested

OFFICE SEEKERS IN WASHINGTON .- We learn by the Washington correspondence that there i an immense crowd pressing around the doors of the White House, and pestering President Johnson about getting offices. The term of many of the office holders appointed by Mr. Lincoln for four years is about to expire, and it is expected that Mr. Johnson will now either reappoint them, or put new men in their places There is great anxiety particularly in the cus tom houses and Internal Revenue Department. Great efforts will no doubt be made by the pres ent incumbents to keep themselves in office Our advice to Mr. Johnson is not to be too hasty in this matter. The custom houses and the Internal Revenue Department are filled with secret enemies of President Johnson and his administration. These departments of the government are organized to damage the repuation of Mr. Johnson, and obstruct his plans for the reconstruction of the country, under the leadership of Chase and Jay Cooke, upon the principle that the national debt is a national blessing, and that the negroes should have universal suffrage, whether they are fit for it

With regard to the Internal Revenue De partment we know that there are regular rings stablished there on the same principle as those of the Corporation, for the purpose of cheating the government, and these rings are in more active operation lately, since one of the initiated of the aldermanic rings has been placed at the head of it in Washington. He is not a lawyer, and knows nothing about giving decisions upon the important questions that come before him. His predecessor was too much of a lawyer, and gave decisions at the rate of about three a day upon every possible subject, each one generally contradicting the other. The present incumbent knows nothing about law and has nothing to guide his decisions but common sense, and not an over stock of that. If President Johnson is wise he will clear out the heads of the custom houses and Internal Revenue Department and put new and reliable men in their places. The present office holders are in league with the Jato destroy the administration and nullify its

No doubt the old stagers of the last century ald Blair and Thurlow Wood-are working year I ticions, his brain will be so openiately tur

hard to control the Custom House and secure the spoil as usual; but we would advise these old gentlemen, who have been feeding out of the public crib for the last thirty years, to retire and make way for younger and more hungry men.

Remarkable Newspaper Audacity and

MINW YOUNG BRIEFLE, PRINCEY

We published a few days ago a states the sales of the daily papers of this city. That ement was copied from the official documents—that is, from the books of the Internal Revenue Department in the office of the assessor to whom the publishers of the several papers are compelled by law to make a return of their sales. Some of the other papers, having nerve enough to face the music, copied that statement, and some pointed out that it was inaccurate which, of course, was an affair between those papers and the assessor. We copied the figures as they appear in his office; and if the sales of any paper are larger than it has stated in its return he will give the publisher, no doubt, a chance to correct it before pay day.

But there is one paper that has the remark able audacity to deny that any such returns were ever made. That paper, of course, is the ctified Tribune. Cut to the quick by the official showing that its circulation was less than one-quarter that of the HERALD, it denies in its columns its own statements made at the revenue office. Unable to argue around the numbers, it goes, with characteristic unscrupulousness and its inevitable instinct for a lie, to the extremity of an outright denial, and de clares, with the pitiful emphasis of italics, that "there are no such returns." It further says:-"Whether the HERALD manufactured its own figures we do not know; it certainly manufactured ours. The law requires no returns of sales to May 1, 1865, and none have been made by this office.'

This is a very simple question. As to the returns that "the law requires," here are the words of the law:-

Wholesale dealers whose annual sales do not exceed fifty thousand dollars shall pay fifty dollars for each license; and if exceeding fifty thousand dollars, for every additional thousand dollars in excess of fifty thousand dollars one dollar. * * * And the license raquired by any wholesale dealer shall not be for a less amount than his sales for the previous year.

This law, then, requires that the publisher of the Tribune shall take out a license as a wholesale dealer; and in order to ascertain the amount that he must pay for his license it requires him to state what his sales were for the previous year. Thus—to prevent the possibility of a quibble—the price of a license to sell papers for a year "from May 1, 1865," must be based upon a return of sales made in the previous year up "to May 1, 1865." and the application for a license for a specified sum for the year, from May 1, 1865, to May 1, 1866, is itself a return of the sales of the former year, and must be, or it is invalid.

Here is a copy of the Tribune's application for a license:-

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

(SECTION 72.)
Application is hereby made by the Tribune Association, amuel Sinclair, Croton, Westchoster county, New York, ublisher (\$252,000), for a license as wholesale dealers nder the Excise laws of the United States; said business cocupation to be carried on at No. 154 Nassau street, the city of New York, county of New York and State f New York, from May 1, 1855. (\$252.)
Dated at Naw York, this 9th day of May, A. D. 1865.

(Signed) THE TRIBUNE ASSOULATION, SAMIL. SINCLAIR, Publisher.

Endorsed on the back of the application i the following:-

Application of the Tribune Association, 154 Nassau, for license as wholesale dealers. Entered and registered by E. FITCH, Assistant Assessor. District 32, Division 20.

This application for a license as wholesale dealers contains the figures \$252,000, and if that sum is not a return of sales of the Tribune then the Tribune men have caused to be regis tered in the assessor's office a false state of their business.

This shows the utter unscrupulousness and mendacity with which the Tribune is conducted now that its management has passed out of the hands of Greeley. No lie is too outrageous for it to utter, and its columns are collections of falsehood and filth, as may be seen by its account of the Museum fire and of the German testivals. As for its other falsehoods, in relation to advertisements, they are not worth an

The Arrival of a New London Times Correspondent.

By the last steamer a new American corre pondent for the London Times arrived in this city. He brought letters of introduction to Belmont, Senator Harris, and other bankers and politicians, and has been busy since his arrival in presenting them. From these letters it ap pears that he is duly accredited and that h ompletely supersedes Mackay, who was the last and least of that ignorant trio of stupid reporters of which Woods and Bull Run Rusil were the other two members. The name of the new correspondent is -; well, no matter what. It may be Black, or White, or Brows, or Blue or Red. Names are nothing in a newspaper; but ideas, and the manner of treating them, are everything. Especially is this the case at the commencement of a great historical era like that into which we are now entering.

When the intoxicated and imaginative Sals ame to this country he walked into our office and announced himself as the "commissioner" of the London Telegraph, saying that Bull Run Russell had advised him by all means to make our acquaintance. We saked him what he was going to do. In his peculiar, flippant style, he said that he was going to look about him, describe events, and tell the English people, as they had never been told before, what we were about and what we would accomplish. After quiet smile at the complacent tone of Mr. Sala, we replied that we had been a journalist here for forty years and had carefully watched events during all that period, and yet we found it rather difficult to predict on one day what would happen the next, and quite impossible to tell, even with all'our means of information, what the American people would accomplish and what they would not. Mr. Sala went away satisfied that he could carry out his mission; but his letters were rattling trash and his American tour injured rather than increased his montation. New, we say to the new London Times cor-

espondent just what we said to Mr. Sala. He has come here at the beginning of a great po-litical era, and unless he has a clearer and cooler head than we give him credit for he will be bewildered in less than a month. By the time he has listened attentively to Beln and the other bankers. Barlow and the other brokers, Senator Harris and the other poli-

that it will be impossible for him to write good letter. Our advice to him is to hear everything and believe nobody; to regard our ffairs as a game of chess, and watch the move on both sides; to form his own opinions and record them frankly, and to be careful that be does not make predictions which will be contradicted by Reuter's telegrams before his correspondence reaches London. Above all, while he behaves like a gentleman in society, let him write like a gentleman to the Times, and never be betrayed into the folly of abusing or sneering at the people among whom he re sides. In this respect, at least, we hope that he will be a vast improvement upon his pre-

Feeding the Rebel Armies-Cotton Operators and Their Transac-

We print elsewhere a report made to the rebel Congress of the working of the rebel Commissary Department. This report gives a view of the resources of the confederacy at the commencement of the war; and of the difficulties encountered by the rebel government in the progress of the struggle in the simple matter of feeding its forces. It shows that it was utterly impossible for the rebel States to produce supplies enough to sustain the rebel armies, and that they never did so; and it also shows that many attempts made to feed those armies by meats that ran the blockade were all crippled by the blundering stupidity of Jeff. Davis and his associates.

This report, moreover, makes some remarkable disclosures of the operations of men on our side the lines. It shows that there were on our side, in 1862, a great many men ready to furnish the rebels with all necessary army supplies and that these men had sufficient in fluence with our government to be able to get their boat loads of stores through the lines and to evade all the "watchfulness" of the Treasury Department and the military commanders There was not one of these men-nor two or three. There were a great many. They were in Memphis, and they were in New Orleansboth when Butler and when Banks commanded there. They were not contemptible obscure peddlers either. They did business on so large a scale that they could contract at once to deliver thirty thousand hogsheads of bacon, thousands of sacks of salt, flour for an army, coffee in abundance and all other necessary stores. Who were these men? Were they copperheads? Were they politically affiliated with the Treesury Department that they could get its permits for these transactions? Answers to these mestions would involve some little facts that the people would like to know-facts bearing no doubt upon the "purity" and "patriotism" of men that may even now stand high in the confidence of the country. Who are they?

Eventdally contracts were made between Northern men and the Southern government for the supply of Southern armies, and Lee's army was fed in that way to a great extent early in 1863; but at the commencement-at the first proposal—there was great resistance to it, and that resistance came from Jeff. Davis. His opposition resulted from his delusion in relation to cotton. It was shown to him that there was not enough meat to give the soldiers half rations, and that there was but one way to get it, which was to purchase it through the ines with cotton. He refused his consent because that cotton would enable us to pay the interest on our debt; and he believed that if we did not get it we could not pay that interest-our public credit would fall, and the war would be stopped simply by our financial difficulties. He underrated us, and he overrated cotton; and that enormous delusion of

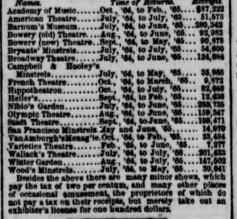
The report discloses the impotence in many points of the rebel government, and the errors and weaknesses of Davis; but it discloses, also, the fact that the rebellion was kept alive and the war prolonged by villanies carried on from our side the lines by a league of the copperheads and of corrupt men in the confidence of the government.

BROADWAY THRATRE-MATINEE. -There will be a m noon, at which that charming actress Miss Kate Reig-nolds will appear in her five celebrated characters in 'The Angel of Midnight." This will be the last pretion of this effective sensation drama.

BENEFIT TO BARNUM'S EMPLOYES.-A grand co tion performance will be given at the Academy of Music this afternoon, and another in the evening, for the benefit of the employes of Barnum's Museum, who are now out of employment in consequence of the fire. The actors and managers of the various theatres have generously proffered their services, and present two spl programmes for the occasion. No doubt the performances will be well got up and well patronized. Barnun himself is to deliver an address at both performance which will not be the least interesting part of the affair.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S CONCRET AT YOUGHES dame Anna Bishop, assisted by Miss Geida H young contraits who made such a successful debut lately at Saratoga, and Mr. Charles Lascelles, will give a grand cert to-night at Yonkers.

low we give the receipts of the several pla ent in the city, and the time for which returns have been made. Places of amusement pay an excise tax of two per cent on their gross receipts, in ac tion 108 of the Internal Revenue law, which is as



Personal Intelligence

ong the passengers leaving here to-morrow in the urg mail steamship Saxonia, we find the name o inister to the Court of Berlin, who so successfully a sented this country there under a previous administ on. Governor Wright will be accompanied by his hig templished lady and family, and also by his son, cretary of Legation, Mr. John C. Wright, and of impress of his suite.

THE RICHMOND ELECTIONS.

SUCCESS OF THE OLD REBEL CANDIDATES.

THE REBEL SOLDIERS DO THE VOTING,

Our Richmond Correspondence. RICHMOND, Va., July 18-Evening

elections in Henrico county, of which Rich city is the county seat, liave taken place to-day, and the returns, so far as I can learn them, indicate beyond doubt the entire success of the ticket whose candidates and supporters are both still dyad in secession, and whe hope by being re-entrusted with civil power to maintain their treasonable heresies, and again

based upon this pestilence. For sake of example, it is alloged to night that the secession candidate for Commonwealth Attomory, who has been elected, was during the rebellion captain of a rebel battery in Lee's army.

WHO DID IT? The voting to-day has been done chiefly by the par rebel soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia.

rebel soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia. They are mostly young and bitter, and these elements in their dispositions are enhanced by the untoward influence and arguments of late rebel officers and the leading civilians of the excepted classes under the late amnesty proclamation, and who were the leaders of the last rebellion, and who hanker to lead another.

THE READON of this result is to be found in the fact that Richmond city is the contre of thought, action and influence for the county, in a degree far greater than throughout the State. I cannot think that the same results will obtain in the rural districts, where the secal, political and late military power, incident to the rebellion and its outgrowths, have far less sway.

THE REFECT OF THE PARDONISTS ON THE ELECTION.

It may be added that the election of to-day has been controlled by such men as composed the committee sent to President Johnson to induce him to withdraw and nullify the twenty thousand dollar exemption in the memorable preciannation.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT COTTON.—There was another immense sale of government Savannah and Ses Island cotton at auction, at one o'clock yesterday after noon, by Mr. Simcon Draper, who also acted in the ca-pacity of auctioneer. The conditions of sale were payment for the cotton within two days in gold or gold cer tificates; cotton sold as it was; no reclamation for damage; gold rate, 142. There was a large attendance of gentlemen who had "speculation in their eves," and they put in their bids rapidly and with spirit. The prices obtained and lots sold were as follows:—155 bales uniding fair, 37½c, 929 bales fully middling, 33½c, a 33½c : 1,614 bales fully low middling; 1,735 bales fully good ordinary, 26½c, a 27½c, :518 bales ordinary, 23½c,; 29 bales pickings, 20½c, ; 2000 bales Sas I-land, 26½c; 735 bales socond quality Sea Island, 70c; 500 bales third quality Sea Island, 51c; 20 bales staned, 25½c; 20 bales seady, 21c. It is probable, from a statement made in the sale by Mr. Draper, that but one more chance will present for the purphase of Sea Island cotton at auction upon government account.

LAUNGH OF THE UNITED STATES ISON-CLAD DUNDERBERG.—To-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, the launch of the tificates: cotton sold as it was: no reclamation for dam

To-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, the launch of the United States iron-clad frigate (ram) Dunderberg will take place, from the shippard of Mr. H. Webb, foot of Sixth street, East river. The public will mitted to the shippard, but only those holding tic invitation will be allowed upon the frigate. SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' PROTECTIVE SOCIETY. - About of

hundred names have already been obtained to a pro gramme for the formation of a society, composed of persons who have seen service in the army or navy, under the name of the United States Soldiers, and Saliors, Protective Society. The following is the heading of the subscription paper:—

Scription paper:—
The undersigned, soldiers and sailors honorably charged from the service of the United States do her agree to be members of the United States Soldiers' Sailors' Protective Society, having for its object to help other in their rights and duties as men and elitzens, for amelioration of their condition and the benefit of the country agree to meet all of them at Pythagoras Hali, 136 Cs sirvet, on the 19th of August, at seven o'clock P. M., to ganize definitively the society, appoint its officers and is all necessary measures to ensure success.

The organization of the society is under the of the Motropolitan Employment Agency, m Colonel J. B. Herman, at 136 Canal street.

LAYING A CORNER STONE.—The corner atone of the Pre-tectory for destitute Catholic boys will be laid with ap propriate ceremonies, by the Archbishop of New York, on the farm at Westchester village, on Sunday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon. To reach the place, take the cars on Second or Third avenues for Harlem, thence by cars to Tremont and then by omnibus to the grounda. A train of cars will also leave the Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue depot for Tremont, at a quarter-past eight. A. M., and the steamer Osseo, from Peck slip, at half-past eight, so that all may be accommodated.

A Yacut Arrivat .- The yacht Nettie, of B ster H. Follett, N. Y. Y. C., on a oruise fro

Obituary.
DEATH OF RIGHT REV. ALONZO FOTTER The Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pounsylvants, Rev. Alonzo Potter, died at San Francisco, Cal., on July 6th inst., aged sixty-five years. He was the brother of Bishop Potter of the Episcopal diocese of this State, and the father of General R. B. Potter, of this city. Bishop Potter was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., July 10, 1800. He graduated at Union College in .1818, became to 1819, and was elected professor of mathematics and nateral philosophy in 1821. He was ordained deacon in 1831. In 1825 he was elected President of the college at Geneva, but declined the post to become rector of St. Paul's, Boston, where he remained until 1831. In this

Boston, where he remained until 1831. In this year he was elected Vice-President and Professor of Moral Philosophy in Union College. His degree of D. D. he received at Harvard and Gambier, and that of LL. D. at Union. He was consecrated Bishop of Pennsylvania in September, 1845. Bishop Potter married a daughter of President Nott, of Union College, for his first wife. She died some years ago. Just prior to his departure for California, a few weeks since, he was again married.

Bishop Potter has disc distinguished himself as an author. One of his several books, entitled "A Handbook for Readers and Students," had a wide circulation and great popularity among young men engaged in study. He was a vigorous writer and an elequent speaker, and was justly held in high esteem in the large church of which he was so conspicuous a prelate, and by the scholars and thinking men of the country.

His body will be brought to the East for interment.

John Brannon, a Revolutionary here, residing in Macon

NATHANIEL HAYWARD, said to be the original inve-and discoverer of the compound of India rubber s milphur, died at his residence, in Colchester, Conn., Tuesday last.

Tuesday last.

Deacon Theoret Gelemer, a well known philan
and the oldest living pianoforte maker in Hos
on the morning of the 19th inst., aged sixty-eig

Jame Hancs, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Baltimore, died on the 17th inst., at the age of seventy-seven. When Baltimore was invaded in 1816 he took an active part in the memorable battle of North

Major General Meade in Bosto

Bosros, July 20, 1868. A public levee was held in Fancuil Hall this afterno in honor of General Meade, who was introduced to the crowded assemblage by Mayor Lincoln. The General expressed thanks for the courtesies extended to him, and in a few well chosen words urged the claims of disabled soldiers to the fostering care of a grateful country.

Release of General Ewell.

Bosron, July 20, The wife of the rebel General Ewell proceeded Warren yesterday morning with an order from Frend Johnson for the release of her husband. On taking to oath of allegiance he was liberated, and both left for South last evening.

News from Portress Monroe, July 19, 186 Formum Mornoe, July 19, 186 gadier General Mann left Norfolk this morning Suffolk, Va., to review the troops stationed at that post.

The steamer Leader arrived from the Eastern Shoes this morning with detachments of the Fifth cavalry and the Third Pennsylvania heavy oavairy and the Third Pennsylvania heavy ar which have been doing guard duty in that section State for several months past.

The steamer Thomas & Morgan arrived from Lookout, ind., this morning with a carge of army Captain E. Goodwin, the Assistant Quartermas that post, lately received orders to make every pritten to break up the post, as the rebel princers has meanty all removed; in consequence of which a army material there is being rapidly shipped to this and to Washington.

on. Newtown arrived from Baltimore this

morning.

The barge John 5. Lee has arrived from Richmond with a cargo of rebel ordnance en route to the Watervilles Arsonal, New York.

About one thousand tons of rebel ordnance is new lying at Richmond awaiting shipment to the various arsonals in the North, and barges are now being loads.